

## **§ 30.10**

### **§ 30.10 Cure.**

To dry the sap from newly harvested tobacco by either natural or artificial process. Proper curing is done under such conditions as will permit of the chemical and physiological changes necessary to develop the desired quality of color in tobacco.

### **§ 30.11 Flue-cure.**

To cure tobacco under artificial atmospheric conditions by a process of regulating the heat and ventilation without allowing smoke or fumes from the fuel to come in contact with the tobacco.

### **§ 30.12 Fire-cure.**

To cure tobacco under artificial atmospheric conditions by the use of open fires, the smoke and fumes of which are allowed to come in contact with the tobacco.

### **§ 30.13 Air-cure.**

To cure tobacco under natural atmospheric conditions without the use of fire, except for the purpose of preventing pole burn (house burn) in damp weather.

### **§ 30.14 Cigar filler.**

The tobacco that forms the core or inner part of a cigar. Cigar-filler tobacco is tobacco of the kind and quality commonly used for cigar fillers. Cigar-filler types are those which produce chiefly tobacco suitable for cigar-filler purposes.

### **§ 30.15 Cigar binder.**

A portion of a tobacco leaf rolled around the filler of a cigar to bind or hold it together and form the first covering. Cigar-binder tobacco is tobacco of the kind and quality commonly used for cigar binders. Cigar-binder types are those which produce chiefly tobacco suitable for cigar-binder purposes.

### **§ 30.16 Cigar wrapper.**

A portion of a tobacco leaf forming the outer covering of a cigar. Cigar-wrapper tobacco is tobacco of the kind and quality commonly used for cigar wrappers. Cigar-wrapper types are

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those which produce chiefly tobacco suitable for cigar-wrapper purposes.

### **§ 30.17 Damage.**

The effect of mold, must, rot, black rot, or other fungous or bacterial diseases which attack tobacco in its cured state. Any tobacco having the odor of mold, must, or rot shall be included in damaged tobacco. (Note distinction between "damage" and "injury.")

### **§ 30.18 Injury.**

Hurt or impairment from any cause except the fungous or bacterial diseases which attack tobacco in its cured state. Injured tobacco shall include any dead, burnt, or ragged tobacco; or tobacco that has been torn or broken, frozen or frosted, sunburned or scalded, scorched or fire-killed, bulk-burnt or stem-burnt, pole burnt or house burnt, bleached or bruised; or tobacco containing discolored or deformed leaves; or tobacco hurt by insects; or tobacco affected by wild-fire, black fire, rust, frog-eye, mosaic, frenching, sand-drown, or other field diseases.

### **§ 30.19 Nested.**

Any lot of tobacco which has been so handled or packed as to conceal damaged, injured, tangled, or inferior tobacco, or foreign matter.

### **§ 30.20 Crude.**

A subdegree of maturity, crude leaves usually have the general appearance of being raw and unfinished as a result of extreme immaturity. Crude tobacco ordinarily has a characteristic green color.

### **§ 30.21 Foreign matter.**

Any substance or material extraneous to tobacco leaves, such as dirt, sand, stalks, suckers, straws, and strings.

### **§ 30.31 Classification of leaf tobacco.**

For the purpose of this classification leaf tobacco shall be divided into the following classes:

- Class 1. Flue-cured types.
- Class 2. Fire-cured types.
- Class 3.<sup>1</sup> Air-cured types.
- Class 4. Cigar-filler types.
- Class 5. Cigar-binder types.
- Class 6. Cigar-wrapper types.